FOREIGN NEWS.

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LEADING TOPICS AT MANY POINTS. THE CZAR AND THE LAND QUESTION-FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR-FRONTIN WINS THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS-"BLACK HAND" CONSPIRATORS SEN-

At a dinner given to the village elders and marshals of the provincial nobility, the Czar delivered an address in which he referred to the land question. A Paris newspaper publishes what purport to be the claims of the French in Madagascar. The race yesterday for the Grand Prize of Paris was won by the Duke of Castries's colt Frontin-St. Blaise, the winner of the English Derby, being second. Two members of the "Black Hand," the revolutionary society in Spain, have been sentenced for murder-one to life-long servitude and the other to seventeen years' imprison-

A FEW WORDS FROM THE CZAR. Moscow, June 3 .- After the fête at Petroffsky Park yesterday the Emperor invited the village elders and marshals of the provincial nobility to a dinner. Addressing the elders he said he was glad to see them. He thanked them for entering so heartily into the festivities attending the coronation, and added: "When you return to your homes do not credit senseless rumors respecting a redistribution or grants of land. Such rumors are propagated by enemies of the Crown. All property must massailable." Addressing the marshals he said: "I thank you for your fidelity. I am convinced of the cordual feelings of the nobility and hope they will support everything conducive to the benefit of

the throne and fatherland. May God give us a peaceful and quiet hfe." The Emperor and Empress drove through the city to the convent of Saint Sergius to-day without an es-

to the convent of Saint Sergius to-day without an escort. A grand parade of Circassian troops and Cossacks took place to-day. Five persons were crushed to death in the tremendous crowd that sought admission to Petrofisky Park yesterday.

A banquet was given to-day in honor of M. Wagonoff, the press censor, by the foreign newspaper representatives who came to Moscow to describe for their respective journals the ceremony of the corenation of the Czar and the festivities in connection therewith.

connection therewith.

It is certain that there will be no fetes at St.

Petersburg for the present, and that the Czar will
not make a state entry into that city.

FRENCH CLAIMS IN MADAGASCAR. PARIS, June 3 .- The Voltaire says that the French commander in Madagascar has been instructed to withdraw his forces from that country only after Queeen Ranavalo has reconized the French protectorate specified by the treaties of 1840 and 1841. The Admiral will insist on the right of Frenchmen to own land in Madagascar and will claim an indemnity of 1,500,000 france for the cost of the ex-

pedition.
LONDON, June 3.—It is stated that the Hovas have made overtures with a view to coming to an understanding with France.

GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS WON BY FRONTIN. PARIS, June 3 .- The race for the Grand Prize of Paris was run to-day and was won by the Duke of Castries's chestnut colt Frontin. Sir F. Johnstone's chestnut colt St. Blaise was second and Count F. de Lagrange's bay colt Farfodet third. The Grand Prize of Paris consists of 100,000 francs in specie, given half by the City of Paris and half by the five great railway companies for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1880 of every description and country,

foaled in 1880 of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs each; the second to receive 10,000 franes and the third 5,000 francs out of the stakes.

Revense and Derviche made the running, with Frontin third, until rounding the last bend, when Frontin took the lead and won by half a neck. There were three lengths between second and third. Satory was fourth and Regain fifth. Eightran.

The attendance was immense. President Grévy and Prime Minister Ferry were present.

The Duke of Castries's colt Frontin, by George Frederick out of Froliesome, is a three-year-old. He did not run as a two-year-old, but made his first appearance on Easter Monday when he won the Prix de Guiche at the Longchamps spring meeting, there being eleven starters. The betting at

MEMBERS OF THE "BLACK HAND" SEN-TENCED.

Madrid, June 3 .- The Tribune at Xeres has sentenced one member of the Black Hand Society to lifelong servitude and another member to seventeen years imprisonment for having murdered a man who had declined to join the society.

PHASES OF THE IRISH AGITATION. DUBLIN, June 3 .- Five members of the Republican Brotherhood have been arrested at Waterford on a charge of being connected with a conspiracy

Archbishop Croke to-day visited Tipperary, one of the parishes in his diocese. The town was gayly decorated in honor of his visit and an address was presented to him, to which he replied from the altar of the parish church.

LONDON, June 4.—The promoters of the Parnell Fund hope to 12 se £30,000, of which sum America is expected to fucush one-half.

HANLAN IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, June 3 .- Hanlan arrived here this afternoon, accompanied by G. W. Lee. They will start to two weeks to attend the Pullman, Ill., regatta. Hanin spoke in the highest terms of his treatment in the hited States, and did not by any means make light of

Berlin, June 3 .- The Bundesrath has decided against the coinage of silver at a ratio of 15 to 1.

Roms, June 3.—In an election held here to-day for a

member of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Colonna re-ceived 5,223 votes and Ricciotti Garibaldi 3,096. LONDON, June 3.—In the chess tournament this evening, Blackburne and Winawer played a drawn game, and

THE DUTY OF AMERICA TO IRELAND.

Circulars have been issued by the National presidents of the different 1rish societies, requesting them to hold ratification meetings on June 5, and urging them to reorganize under the constitution and by-laws of quisite to these ratification meetings, the societies in this city yesterday met and qualified by each member signing his name to the new constitution and by the pay-ment of 25 cents into the treasury of the National Fund. ented by ratification meetings. Such was the James's School Hail at Pearl and James-sts. Grady reviewed the wrongs which Ire and has suffered for the last 700 years. Boycotting, sald, was founded upon the best principles of jus "Every day," he continued, "the Crown im It was only a short time ago that the Irish people were devoting all their energies to the amelioration land laws, now having partially that point, the goal of their

ambition is liberty and self-government. If Irish Americans would take the proper interest in the work the overnment at Washington would not very differently its diplomatic relations with England and would be empelled to withdraw the sycophant from abroad who tos for British interests in preference to justice. would compel this country to take ad's quarrel and avenge Ireland's wrongs. The

While Senator Grady was speaking a crowd of roughs d outside the doors of the building, and at inervals of a few moments fired pistols without any me-estation from the police.

the expectations of the projectors of the meeting of dwaymen, at No. 23 Prince-st., in aid or political in Galway prison, were scarcely realized,

inasmuch as only six men responded to the invitation to attend. As a result but little money was collected and little business was transacted. It is pro-posed at a future date to try the experiment

posed at a future date to try the experiment again, and "by a system of thorough advertising" endeavor to introduce to the attention of Iriahmen in general and Galway men in particular the necessity of aiding their co-patriots, "who are rotting in Iriah jails for the promotion of freedom in Iriahmen." Rossa entertained his friends at Clarendon Hall, with a lively description of the enthusiasm with which the Fenian Brotherhood of Boston received him last Sunday night, when he went there to lecture on "Dynamite." His co-patriots regaled him with a detailed account of the excursion they had during his absence, and handed him over the money, which, as advertised, would be devoted to the cause of blowing up England. The meetings of the Brotherhood are generally held with closed deors, as Rossa disdains all notoriety and prefers, as he says. "to speak by explosions which cause the British Empire to quake."

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

LARGE INCREASE IN EARNINGS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. St. Paul, Minn., June 3 .- The Pioneer Press to-day states by authority that the annual report of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company or the year ending June 30 will show earnings of \$9,000,000, or \$2,500,000 more than last year. The report will also show a surplus of \$1,500,000 in net earnngs, after paying all expenses, interest and a dividend of earnings for the year round show a steady and large increase from week to week up to the middle of May, increase from week to week up to the middle of May, when the figures for the corresponding period of last year were abnormally increased by the large accumulation of business following the blockade caused by the spring floods at St. Vincent and Emerson, which suspended freight traffic for three weeks. All present indications give promise that the exceptionally large earnings which have marked the business of this road for years will be maintained and increased in the coming year. There is really no foundation for the report of a war of rates between this road and the Canada Pacific.

RONDING DECLARED VOID.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 3 .- Judge Wallace has rendered a decision in the case of Cowdry against the town of Cancadea, Allegany County, in favor of the town, declaring void the bonding and bonds of the town issued in aid of a railroad.

DENYING CRITICISMS OF MANAGEMENT. Superintendent Toucey, of the New-York porter regarding the criticisms of that road published last week. "In the first place," he replied, "it is charged that no notice was given of a change of the 7 p. m. Tarrytown special. The notice was given nearly a week before by posters put up consplou-ously at the stations and in the Grand Central Depot and by posters in the down-town botels and in many It is false that the Tarrytown trains were not run on Decoration Day. Both the 6:45 and the 7:45 p. m. accommodation trains were run. It is true that there was a delay of from ten to thirty minutes in the evening trains; it was caused by a blockade, on account of the three special Jerome Park trains and a special of the three special Jerush rath than a large excursion from the New-Haven road, arriving at about the same time, along with the regular trains. Such a blockade is liable to occur on the best-managed road once or twice a year. But the passengers from the 6:45 p. m. Tarrytown train could have taken the 6:10 train, which did not get out till 6:50 p. m. The 6:45 train left at 7:24 and the 7:45 accommodation at 8:16 p. m."

BLOODY WORK BY A "BOUNCER."

Dr. J. A. Cardwell, of No. 96 Marcy-ave., Brooklyn, called upon Inspector Byrnes at Police Headquarters last night, and reported the circumstance of a fight which occurred earlier in the evening in the Atalanta Casino at Eighthave. and One-Hundred-and-fifty-fifth--st. Dr. Cardwell has an office at No. 132 East East Twenty-third-st. in this city. In the afternoon he took a drive in the Boulevard in company with a friend, Dr. Robert Ormsby, of No. 176 Spring-st. On their way home they stopped at the Casino, which is just at the last station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad, to rest their horse and themselves. At the door of the place they saw that a fight was going on within. A man fell fainting into Dr. Cardwell's arms. The physician seeing him wounded about the head, rendered him what assistance he could and then turned to find Dr. Ormsby, who had meantime disappeared. When he found his friend, Dr. Ormsby was suffering from a long gash in the head. Blood streamed down his face and clothing. The wounded doctor said that inside the building he saw a man bleeding severely. He tried to assist him when he was struck from behind by some unknown man. It was then learned that the man who had done all of the assaulting was the "bouncer" of the place. Ormsby called upon policeman No. 1,840, who is stationed there, to arrest the "bouncer," but he requested the dector to "keep quiet." or the Casino, which is just at the last station of the cer," but he requested the doctor to "keep quiet " or he might cause the place to lose its license. All the wounded men were taken to the Thirty-first Precinct Station-House.

MASSACHUSETTS INDEPENDENTS.

A THIRD PARTY TO BE ORGANIZED IN OPPOSITION TO BUTLER-ACTION BY THE REFORM CLUB. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Boston, June 3 .- A movement has been started in this State which promises to have a decided effect on the next gubernatorial campaign. During General Butler's early efforts to be elected Governor, the respectable element in the Democratic party for the most part was bitter in its opposition to the claimant, but from some cause or another this element last year was seduced into voting for him or refraining from opsince gaining office have disgusted thoughtful, respect including a good many thoughtless young men, to see next fall, if he is a candidate, as everybody expects he

It is announced that an independent party is about to be formed, headed by Colonel Theodore Lyman, Congressman-elect from the 1Xth District. Leverett Saltonstall, General Francis A Walker, Charles Francis Adams, jr., Frank Bird, Fisher Ames, E. B. Haskell and John A. Farlow. The move ment first came to notice at a meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club, at the Parker House, Saturday, was the last meeting of the club for the season, and the occasion was seized to take the sense of the club upon the desirability of holding an independent State conven-tion to nominate a ticket for the fall campaign. The club, which was in more than usually good attendance, club, which was in more than usually good attendance, voted unanimously to hold a convention of Massachusetts Independents opposed to Buthrism. The convention will be called early to autreparte the action of the other State Conventions, and its work will undoubtedly have a decided influence upon the deliberations of the regular nominating bodies. It was said that the club had been

tions of principle, and that now it was time to put those principles in action.

The decision reached with regard to a State Convention was received with much enthusiaem; for the sentiment of the Club is strongly anti-flutier. The Reform Club organization had its origin in the contest in the IXth District, where the Independents were victorious, and aithough the club now embraces members from every part of the State, if yet retains its practical character.

The action of vesterious is the sentiment of the senti

The action of yesterday is the result of a conviction that useful work in State politics can now be done by the independents of Massachusetts. It is a genuine new departure.

CHICAGO STREET-CAR TROUBLES.

CHICAGO, June 3 .- The conductors and engineers employed on the cable street rallway of the south Division met at midnight last night, and, after re jecting the company's proposition to pay them twenty cents per bour instead of forty cents per trip, drew up a memorial to the management proposing that the pay-ments range from thirty to thirty-seven cents a trip, ac-cording to length. Unless acceptance of the proposition is signified before noon to-morrow the men will strike.

Boston, June 3 .- Hanlan before he left town said that the course over which he and Kennedy rowed at Point of Pines was not three miles in length. Kennedy says it was a minute short. Hanlan will wager rowed on Thursday in eighteen minutes or better. Charles B. Thayer, the manager at Point of Pines, has the most implicit confidence in the accuracy of the measurement, but it is impossible to verify it now, the beats and stakes having been removed.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY INDIANS.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., June 3 .- A party of seven bostile indians were seen yesterday near Johnson's ranch, fifty miles east of Tomb-Johnson's ranch, fifty miles east of Tombstone and forty miles north of the Sonora line. They were going toward San Carlos reservation, and evidently had been driven from the Sierra Madres.

and evidently had been driven from the Sierra Madres.

Mountains. The hostiles fired on some herders, but the latter escaped unburt.

AN ENTERPRISING SWINDLER.

ARREST OF J. H. LANGLEY IN BOSTON. THE ORGANIZER OF MANY FRAUDULENT COM-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, June 3 .- After working persistently for about five months, city detectives have finally secured an indictment against James H. Langley, charging him with obtaining various at his of money by false pretences, and he was arrested the morning on his arrival from New-York by the Fall River train. The

successful frauds. He is president of the United States Construction Company, which is elegantly quartered in the Mason Building. Langley is also interested in a long list of other pretentious corporations. It is alleged that some or all of these corporations are simply devices for defrauding the public. He is identified with the D. Laugley & Sou Medical Instrument Company, the National Anti-friction Car Box Company, the Conti-nental Construction Company, the Frankin Foundry Company, the Anti-Friction Journal Bearing Company, the Elastic Railway Frog Company, the West India Guane Company, the Crowther Dump Car Company, the Ratiway Live Stock Express Company, the Rodgers Lock Company and the Texas Land Syndicate Company.

"The cases brought against Langley are based on his dealings in connection with the United States Construction Company. This concern was organized under New-York laws on August 6, 1882. At least one gentleman named as one of the corporators says that his name was used without his consent or knowledge. The prospectus and numerous artistic circulars issued by this cor from its Boston office represent that there is a paid-up The attention of the police was called to the concern by complaints of persons who had answered advertisements of the concern and been swindled. In one place, where the advertisement called for \$1,000 and offered a position at \$75 per month, the applicant sought out Duncan & Co., at No. 15 Congress-st., according to directions, and was met by some person there who introduced him to Langley in his elegant office in the Mason Building. He was offered a position as superintendent of a shop on Federal st. where the Rogers locks were being made. He put in \$500 cash and gave his

\$12.50 per week. At the end of the first week he received his wages, and was dismissed on some trumped-up charge. Little is positively known as to

week he received his wages, and was dismissed on some trumped-up charge. Little is positively known as to the stock operations of the company, but it is understood that a good many 'lambs' have been shorn. On the 9th of April last Langley & Co. organized a 'special isno syndicate,' which they suvertised as about to embark in a marvelious fortune-making career. It was announced that the United States Construction and investment Company was to be merged into this land eaterprise. The advertisements represented the resources of the company in land and railway grants to be about \$150,000. The town of Bridgepoit, Texas, was said to be the chief seat of operations.

"Langley came eriginally, it is said, from Norwood, N. H., and is about fory-four years oid. He is very affaitie, and easily inspires condidence among his dupes, not withstanding the fact that he has been exposed several times by the newspapers of the country. In 1871 he had for some time a business agency on State-st., and it is alleged as suddenly departed, leaving his partner, a lover to the amount of \$2,000. He has also operated in New-York City, Richmond, and Chicago. He returned to Boscon in 1874 and opened a patent mediance establishment on Mik st., where he secured a partner and went away, leaving behind him two cart loads of neativ labelled blocks of wood, madqueracing as 'Anti-tean,' etc. In 1881 he organized the Continence Construction Company of New-Hampshire, with a capital of half a million, and with an office on Erchange place, Boston, and began the erection of a factory at Concord. N. H., where he chained the sole right to make an improved Journal bearing. His principal victum was a Bostonian, who sunk \$45,000 in the enterprise, and other persons tost \$40,000 by the clean. His other swindless are too numerous to mention. He is held in \$10,000 ball."

WAS IT A CASE OF ABDUCTION!

dence as to the rumored abduction of a man, support to have taken place on Friday night last somewhere in the neighborhood of Third-ave, and One-hundred-andthirty-eighth-st. The only ground on which the suspicion of the crime was based was the statement of a man in One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-st., who, said that he heard cries for help at 11 o'clock on that night and saw two men carrying off a third in a wagon apparently against his will. The policemen in question, however, were unable to find any evidence to support the story dithough they scoured the whole country, from the its en River to Long Island Sound, dressed in plain clothes. No man was missing, and no clew could be discovered as to the destination of the wagon or where it started from. The street along which the wagon is supposed to have passed has only one house between Lincoln and Alexander aves., the space over which the wagon was said to have been seen passing, and the inhabitants of that house had heard and seen nothing. The originator of the stery, however, adhered to his narrative in every particular in conversa. tion with a TRIBUNE reporter. He was confident he heard, where the wagon was, how many men it contained, and that they were struggling. Moreover be said that the voice counded earnest, and not at all like that fun." His wife also heard the cries and saw the wagon. W. T. Orr, of No. 553 One-hundred-and thirty-ninth-st., also heard the cries for help at about the same time on the same night, but he differed with the other man as to the numher of the cries, and he did not hear or see any vehicle Mrs. Orr corroborated her husband's story, and both asserted that it sounded as if a man was shouting while somebody was trying to cover his mouth, and that the last shouts were almost completely muffled. The next-door neighbor of the man who tells this circumstantial story was not at home at the time of the occurrence, but was in a drug-store at One-hundred-andseen a wagon turn out of the avenue into One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. with three men in it and drive straight away eastward. The police, however, do not regard the evidence as strong enough to justify any seri-ous suspicions; but the report, even if it should prove

ous suscicions; but the report, even if it should prove entirely groundless, the people in the neighborhood think, may serve a good end in attracting attention to the imadequate police force in the precliet.

"It was only a few weeks ago," said the proprietor of the drag store in question, "that a lady was walking along One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st, from Tairdave, when a young mas came up bedind her and snatched her satched away, and made off with it along the street. She started in pursuit, and when he sumbled and fell over a stone in the road, she succeeded in recovering the property. Then a struggle casued, and he again got possession of it, and after a long chase succeeded in making his escape into those houses over there on Lincolnave, which were then in the course of being built. This was in the carry evening, and although the chase evered a good deal of ground, and the lady made as much noise as she could, no policeman ever heard of the affair."

affair."

The Thirty-third Precinct is larger than any other in the city, and the posts on it with only one exception are larger than any on this side of the river. One of the "beats" includes some five unles of streets, and the officer on duty cannot make his round in less than a couple of hours. There are only twelve men on patrol descriptions.

A BUSINESS SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 3 .- Since the murder of F. W. Eames, president of the Eames Vacuum an adjustment of the difficulties between the Fames settlement has now been reached and the Prosers will retire from the business. Work at the snops will be re-sumed on Monday morning under the management of Elisha D. Eames, brother of the late president of the

TAKING OPIUM FOR QUININE.

Joel C. Steinhardt, age seventeen, a son of Maurice Steinhardt, an agent, of No. 648 Madison-ave., died at noon yesterday. He is supposed to have taken

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OTTMAN COMPROMISE. FURTHER ABOUT A CASE WHICH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IS TO EXPLAIN.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 3 .- The statement is made that the name of ex-Congressman Richard Crowley does not appear on any of the papers relating to the Ottman case which are on file in the Depart ment of Justice. This is thought to be strange, in view of the fact that Mr. Crowley acted for Ottman by virtue of a power of at-torney to which George Bliss was the witness. As Ottman's attorney Mr. Crowley engaged to do certain [things, among which was to recover and receive from the Treasurer of the United States certain moneys which Ottman alleged belonged to him. It is understood to be held that Mr. Crowley did not violate section 1,782 of the Revised Statutes by contracting to take a fee from Ottman in his case, because the matter was one pending in the courts and not be fore any department or bureau of the Government. Nevertheless the case was settled by the two agents of the Department of Justice-Mr. Crowley acting for the defendant and Colonel Bliss for the Gov-

It may be worth while here to quote the substance of section 1,782, which provides that no Senator, Representative, etc., "shall receive or agree to receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any services rendered, or to be rendered, to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, court-martial, bureau, officer, or any civil, military or naval commission whatever." violation of this law is fine and imprisonment, and the guilty person is also disqualified from holding any Federal office of honor, trust or profit.

It being the intention of the Attorney-General t

troduced him to Langley in his elegant office in the Mason Building. He was offered a position as superintendent of a shop on Federal st. where the Rogers locks were being made. He put in \$500 cash and gave his note for \$500 more, and went down to take charge of the shop. He found a loft where nothing was being done and was told to make a couple of benches which would be needed. This he did and then began to suspect the honesty of his employers. He made complaint, but got no satisfaction, and has loat his \$500.

"The extent of the awindie may be inferred from the fact that twelve or fifteen clerks were employed in the fact that twelve or fifteen clerks were employed in the fact that twelve or fifteen clerks were employed in the fact that twelve or fifteen clerks were employed in the fact that twelve or fifteen clerks deposited, it is understood, \$200 cach before securing their positions, and the force has not been a permanent one. One young man paid \$200 and was to receive \$12.50 per week. At the end of the first light of t

This release is dated June 3, 1882, is signed by William H. Ottman and is witnessed by George Bliss. The consideration in behalf of the Government was a discontinuance of the suits against which Ottman's attorney generously acreed to which Ottman's atterney generously agreed to permit the Government to retain. It may be noted that both the power of attorney and the release bear the same date—Jame 3, 1882. The compromise appears to have been quickly and quietly effected, as perhaps was to be expected in view of the fact that the opposing interests were represented by officers of the same Department.

It is understood that another consideration in behalf of Ottman not mentioned in the release was the removal of his picture from the effice of the Secret Service division of the Freasury Department, where it had hung for some time among those of offenders against the law.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S INTERFERENCE.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S INTERFERENCE. The right of the Attorney-General to interfere in the Ottman case at all is questioned. It is asserted that the Solicitor of the Treasury is the only law instruct "in matters and [proceedings pertaining to suits in which the United States is a party in interest," under section 379 of the Re-

of the Thirty-third Precinct a party in increase. The first knowledge the Solicitor all yesterday searching for evil vised Statutes. The first knowledge the Solicitor and protection of a man supposed of the Treasury had of the Ottman "compromise"

was through the publication in The Tembure of last Monday. The stolen money was found in a closet by detectives of the District Government and turned over to the District Commissioners who deposited it with the United States Treasurer for safe-keeping. To get it out of the Attorney-General, who covered \$12,700 of the Attorney-General, who covered \$12,700 of the amount back into the Treasury, retaining the balance. This was an irregular proceeding, it is asserted, as the District Commissioners had no authority to pay any money to any one without an order from the Court.

"No reason under Heaven," said a prominent law officer of the Government to-day, "can be given for this most scandalous compromise. Either the Government owned the money or Ottman did. If it belonged to him he has been robbed of \$12,700; if it belonged to the Government, the United States has been robbed of \$12,700; if it belonged to the Government thas a suit pending for the recovery of this mouey. So far as known to the Solicitor of the Treasury no effort at a compromise had been made in this branch of the case. The release executed by Ottoman, however, shows it to have been included.

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ARTIFICIAL OYSTER PROPAGATION. PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS BY A MARY-LAND PROFESSOR.

IBT TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 3 .- Professor Ryder, of the United States Fish Commission, is very hopeful that this season's experiments will prove the feasibility of this object propagation and cultivation by artificial means. He proposes to continue the work this year at some place in or near Chesapeake Bay. The deterioration of the awaken the solicitude of the Maryland Legislature, and t has created a Commission to inquire into the present protection and increase of the oysters in Maryland

Professor W. K. Brooks, of Johns Hopkins University, is president of the Commission. In conversation recently Professor Brooks said: "I discovered five years ago that et is possible to hatch oysters in unlimited numbers from the eggs, and to keep them alive for a few days and for the eggs, and to keep them alive for a few days and for some time after they have developed their shells. If these young oysters could be reared until they are large enough to handle and plant, the supply of oysters would be increased indefinitely. There would be none of the uncertainty which attends fish hatching, for the young oysters would stay where they are put, and would be as tangible as potatoes. The great importance of the subject has led many naturalists to experiment within the hast live years, but they have not advanced beyond the point where I left the subject. The difficulty which they have met is due to inability to renew or replace the water without lesing the oysters, as they are so small that to method of straining can be employed. Last whiter I designed an apparatus to meet this difficulty, and the Johns Hopkins University paid the expenses. It is a system of inclined troughs with ledges on the bottoms, they they meet in gold washing. The young cysters are

ter I designed an apparatus to meet this amount, and the Johns Hopkins University paid the expenses. It is a system of inclined troughs with ledges on the bottoms, lige those used in gold-washing. The young oysters are caught like the gold in the pockets formed by the ledges, while the water flows on. A renewed supply of water is poured into the top of the trough by a steam pump. Young systems only four days old were put into the apparatus and none of them have escaped, aithough all the water has been replaced many times.

These oysters, which are now nine days old, are still healthful and vigorous, so the experiments are so far successful. The apparatus has completely removed the obstacle which has stopped all investigations up to this time, and it will, therefore, allow me to try other experiments. Thus far the new method is a success, but the oysters have not grown. Out of many hundreds I have found only three which are any larger than they were when they were put into the machine. The weather has been cold and unhavorable, and their failure to grow may be due to this, or to a lack of proper load, or to some cause as yet unsuspected. I feel, though, that I have command of the subject, and can now experiment until I find what is needed."

THE CASE OF COLONEL MORROW. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 3 .- The return to Washngton of the Secretary of War is awaited with much reason or another have under aken to relieve themselves from pecuniary embarrassments by issuing pay accounts

of Colonel Morrow has given those officers a sharp warning of the danger to which they have exposed themselves; and some of them, ap-parently with the hope of forestalling action by the Secretary of War which might lead to unpleasant exposuresr have recently gone so far as to deny that Colonel Morrow issued any duplicate pay accounts at all. A Sunday paper here prints the following: "Army officers who are intimate with Colonel Morrow positively deny the charges made public in the newspapers that he has duplicated his pay accounts, and say that to meet his indebtedness he made im arrangement with his creditors by which he agreed to appoint Mr. Middleton, the banker, his trustee, and gave into his keeping his pay accounts nis trustee, and gave into his keeping his pay accounts (not duplicated) for successive months in the future, and as they fall due Mr. Middleton draws them, and after paying a specified sum to Colonel Morrow each month, he divides the remainder pro rata among has some time since gone into effect, and those who

wrong intentionally to any one." for this statement. In the first place it is not true, and in the second place it virtually charges him with a violation of Paragraph 2.380 of the Army Regulations and of

know the facts commend Colonel Morrow for taking the

In part, Paragraph 2,380 reads as follows : "No officer shall pass away or transfer his pay accounts not actually

shall pass away or transfer his pay accounts not actually due at the time." The thirteenth Article of War reads as follows: "Every officer who signs a laise certificate relating to the absence or pay of an officer or soldier shall be dismissed from the service." When an officer makes a pay account he signs a certificate which in part reads as follows:

"I certify on honor that the amounts charged in the foregoing are correct and just as authorized by law, and that they are rightfully due to me as stated."

It is the opinion of experienced Army officers, who are thoroughly acquainted with the views of the Secretary of War in regard to such matters, that he will not overlook Colonel Morrow's case, but will subject it to a thorough investigation and such subsequent action as the circumstances shall justify and require. Officers say that the Secretary can do no less than this if he really intends to preserve Army discipline.

CHALMERS WITHOUT INFLUENCE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 3 .- A Mississippi Republican of prominence said to a TRIBUNE correspondent that Chalmers is being ground to powder, politically, between the upper and nether millstones. "He came to Mississippi from Washington last spring and declared that he intended to establish a new order of things; to be the distributor of Federal patronage and the general boss of the Republican-Independent-Democratic forces. He net with some unexpected obstacles and the result is give him their confidence, and the few buildozing Bour-bons who at first believed he would be able to provide them with offices have become convinced that he has no strength or influence with the Administration."

"How about the convention called by Chalmers to meet in July!" the correspondent asked.
"He has been headed off in that game," replied the

Mississippian. "He cailed a mass conventor to meet on July 4. He did not ask for a delegate conventor to meet on July 4. He did not ask for a delegate conventor or anything that would fairly represent the views of the Republicans of Mississippi, but in a mass convention composed of self-appointed delegates he hoped to secure quasi-public approval. The Republican State Committee has called a regular convention to meet on Juve 12, and it will represent and express the feeling of the Republicans of the State respecting Chalmers and political matters generally. Do not misunderstand me. The Republicans of Mississippi desire the co-operation of independent Democrats to rid the State of Bourbon rule; but they don't mean to train under the flag a renegade Bourbon, who is shifting from one side to the other to keep in office."

THE DESTINATION OF THE NIPSIC.

Washington, June 3 .- Chief Clerk Hogg. of the Navy Department, was asked to-day for informa-Nipsie, which has recently been at the Brooklyn Navy Yard fitting out for a cruise, and now lies at Ellis Island taking in powder. He said he thought herorders were to sail for Brazil, and thence to and along the coast of Africa, doubling the Cape of Good Hope and proceeding to Mariagascar, to cruse in that yieluity for the protec-tion of American citizens in that country.

IRON MANUFACTURERS AT ODDS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3 .- There is great indignation and dissatisfaction at Youngstown, and other towns in the Mahoning Valley, among iron manufacturers who are members of the Western Iron Associaofficer of the Government who has authority to tion, at the treatment they have received from their Pittsburg brethren. It is claimed that Pittsburg from manufacturers have been assuring them that there was to be a strike, and that taey would not and could not tion; that, while they have been making such preten-sions, they have been quietly booking orders for iron

Va., on June 5. After the adjournment, the party will organize for active work, principally in the Valley of the New River. Recent geological surveys made in that locality show extensive deposits of valuable minerals which have been only slightly developed. A railroad has been projected by New-York capitalists through this valley, with a view to thoroughly developing this new mining region. mining region.

GENERAL GRANTS OPINIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3 .- General Grant arrived in this city last night and remained until this afternoon, when he started for Lexington. To a Courier Journal reporter General Grant expressed the opinion that Blaine and Logan were both very strong men for the Republican nomination in 1884.

ATTEMPTS TO BURN A CITY.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 3 .- Determined at tempts have recently teen made to burn the houses of the fire department in this city so as to destroy the apparatus and thereby endanger property. At 3 o'clock house of the hock and ladder truck company was set on fire and destroyed. The theory is that the fire on Low-st. was kindled by incendiaries so as to give them an opportunity to destroy the truck house. The police are looking for the incendiaries and the citizens generally are troubled on the subject.

TELEGRAPH NOTES

A BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Boston, June 3.—President W. F. Warren, of the eston University. today preached at Tremont Temple the accalaureate sermon.

SOLDIER'S GRAVES DECORATED,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 3.—The graves of the Fed-ral dead in the National Cometery here were decorated this A SCHOONER AGAIN AFLOAT,
ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 3.— I he schoone
Raymond, which went sabore at Ocean Grove the
ago, was hauled off the beach last night by the wrecks

ago, was hauled of the beach last night by the wreckers.

BISMARCK TO BE THE CAPITAL OF DAKOTA.

FARGO, D. T., June 3.—The Capital Commission yesterday unanimously selected Bismarck as the Capital of the Territory. A reception was given to the Commissioners and the dovernor last night.

CONNECTICUT NORMAL SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

HARFFORD, Conn., June 3.—C. F. Carroll, who was graduated from Yale College in 1880, was yesierday appointed by the Board of Education principal of the State Normal School in Oil City, Penn.

TESTING THE ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

school in Oil City, Penu.

TESTING THE ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—in the United States
Circuit Courty-esterday Roscoe Conkling made the closing
argument in the case of irrannahan against Rucker, testing
the constitutionality of the statute prohibiting the sale of
cleomargarine in Missouri.

oleonargarine in Missouri.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, Comu., June 3.—The Salvation Army here creates great excitement on account of the boisterous conduct of the crowd which attends the meetings. No arreats have been made, but Chief Webster has indicated his intention to abute the unisance.

PEACEFUL MEETING OF OLD ENEMIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 3.—The remnion of the surrivers of the battle of Wilson's Creek, which begins on August 9, will last three days. The survivers of but armies will meet and camp on the battle-groups. The citizens of the county will furnish provisions.

OHIO POLITICAL TALK.

EVE OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

MR. FORAKER, CONTROLLER LAWRENCE AND THE STATE TREASURER THE LEADING CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

COLUMBUS, May 31 .- Speculation with regard to the ticket to be nominated by the Republican Convention next week has become active and disordered. This is due to efforts to undermine Mr. Forsker's candidacy. Nothing is urged against him personally, and the field being fresh to him he has no political enemies; but whisperings that Governor roused factional animosities. All signs so far, howing heretofore toward Mr. Foraker, has only slackened. The merits and claims of three candidates will be presented to the convention-Mr. Foraker, State Treasurer Turney, and Controller Lawrence. Each seems likely to start out with earnest and vigorous support. Few county conventions have yet been held, and there has not yet been any formal expression of preferences to justify an intelligent judgment of hew the convention will lean when balloting shall begin. There is little question of unanimity of feeling at the end. Old politicians say that no State Convention has met in better temper than will this one for clear-brained work. Contests among the friends of rival candidates are to be expected; feeling may occasionally strike high pitch, but before action the consequences will be weighed and afterward rivalry and faction will be forgotten. Other names than these three may be presented for the first place on the ticket, though movements that way up to this time have been merely diverting.

CONTROLLER LAWRENCE'S CANDIDACY. Controller Lawrence affords the curious spectacle of being the only candidate who has announced himself, and the only one who has not been in the field. It need not be inferred that he has let his candidacy supply its own momentum. He knows probably better than any one else just what he can depend upon and for how long; nor has he learned this entirely by letter-writing between here and Washington. But, however thorough or scant may have been the investigations of his agents, his personal attendance at such a juncture upon his Washington duties is certain not to detract from the respect that his name will command in convention or from the fidelity of his support. His home is at Bellefontaine, in Logan County. Geographically, he has a better position than either of his rivals from which to cast his lead into the political pool. The only question is about the size of the lead. MR. FORAKER INACTIVE.

Mr. Foraker occupies an attitude of inaction. He has gone quietly about his business from the first, stopping on the way only long enough to say that he would accept the nomination, His candidacy was suggested and has been urged on the ground of sample merit. Hard work has made all his undertakings successful. He is yet young enough to wait for the fortune within sight and then have time left for politics. His friends just now are more ambitious for him than he is for himself in the line of public life. While his feeling naturally warms toward the prospect of party honors his judgment leads him the other way. He has steered between the two and will take what may come, but run after nothing. A nomination would gratify his pride; defeat would please his

judgment. GROUND OF OPPOSITION TO FORAKER. Opposition that has within ten days cropped out against him seems to be based on distrast that his candidacy may not be for himself alone; that it may embrace an ulterior view, looking to Governor Foster's election as successor to Mr. Pendleton in to United States Senate. Mr. Foraker is strong in Cincinnati. Could be carry that city the chances are that the rest of the

Cincinnati ticket would get the benefit of sympathy. Candidates for the Legislature will be on that ticket and in their election Governor Foster would be interested. It would not do to proclaim this fear of Governor Foster's success as the basis of opposition to Mr. Foraker, because however people might feel toward Governor Foster, there would be general resentment against an imputation that Mr. Foraker would lend bimself to a questionable alliance. Argument of that kind not only carried such an imputation, but it disclosed the entry of selfish or factional interest into party affairs. Outspoken opposition because of Governor Foster would mean that some other wing or faction was striving for the upper hand. The cry was raised that Mr. Foraker could not carry the Cincinnati delegation. The absurdity of this objection flashed upon the people, when in the same breath the candidacy of ex-Congressman Butterworth, who is from Cincinnati, was suggested. The opposition had to find more plausible reasons for decrying Mr. Foraker. The truth was leaking out that the blow was at Governor Foster over Mr. Foraker

blow was at Governor Foster over Mr. Foraker'shoulders. It was clear that agitation of the Foste scheme could not be effective without time, for i had been at last decided to make no concealment of the animus of the opposition, could time be had for it. The result was a petition addressed to Chairman Conger, of the State Committee, asking that the date of the coamittee was issued responsive to this petition. Less than a majority of the State Committee attended today's meeting here and it was decided not to postpone the convention. So far as this decision affects Mr. Foraker's chances, it is rather favorable to them. THE STATE TREASURER'S CANDIDACY.

State Treasurer Turney is the latest candidate in the field. His residence is at Cleveland, where he started in tife as a blacksmith and rose to positions of trast both in business and city affairs, The simple habits of early associations cling to him yet, and have retained for him the affection of the working classes. Traits that made him popular among his fellows inspired later in life the confidence and esteem of such men as Henry B. Payne, J. H. Wade and Amasa Stone. His management of the City Treasurer's office at Cleveland suggested two years Treasurer's office at Cleveland suggested two years age his candicacy for the State Treasurership, to which he was elected by votes by no means partisan. It was but natural that in the popular cantasan. It was but natural that in the popular cantasan. It was but natural that in the popular cantasan. It was to read dates for nomination at next week's convention, his name should be urged. Not a voice in the party was raised against the suggestion. He protested that he could not take the nomination. The carnestness and persistency of his friends led him finally to declare outright that he would not accept the nomination. Governor Foster urged upon him that he allow his candidacy to be announced. The Governor had no hesitation then in saying to any one that if Turney's candidacy were to be announced it would be resistless. His name stirred the masses. He was firm against Governor Foster's persuasion, and for a time talk of his candidacy slept, but with frequent matterings at the Cleveland end of the State. These mutterings disturbed Editor Cowles, of The Levder, and the other day he announced that Mr. Turney must be nominated and the Republican procession move along to the music of the anvil chorus. The cry has spread, Cleveland is executed over it. A delegation from Cuyahoga solid for Turney seems to be assured. Meeting Mr. Turney this morning, i asked him how he liked it.

"I was in Cleveland the other night," he replied, "and heard that The Leader was to come out the next morning for me. I went to the office to protest. Mr. Cowles was not in. Neither was Mr. Perdue. They asked me to wait. My train was to start in twenty minutes. What could I do? In a day or two I got a note from Mr. Cowles, saying that he had heard 1 called to object, but that I must run. Well, that's how it stands. I can't afford to take the nomination."

"I have protested against it. If they nominate me, the people know who I am." ago his candicacy for the State Treasurership, to

you, would you refuse it?"
"I have protested against it. If they nominate
me, the people know who I am."
Should these words come to the notice of the convention when in the right humor, Mr. Turney's
name may be swept to the head of the ticket like a
whirlwind.

SENATOR SHERMAN NOT A CANDIDATE. A review of the situation would be imperfect without an allusion (it deserves nothing more) to Senator Sherman's candidacy, which originated in idiocy and has been carried along by pane